

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 8, with the following paragraph:

21
In a CSS drive, the actuator arm assembly 18 is positioned such that the transducer 24 is parked in a landing zone when the disk 12 is no longer spinning. **Figure 3** shows a representation of a disk 12 with a landing zone 50. The landing zone 50 is an area on the disk 12 surface that does not contain customer data and is designed to allow a transducer 24 to contact the disk surface. Typically, the landing zone ~~[[38]]~~ 50 is a textured area on the disk. This area is textured in order to reduce the surface area of the transducer that comes into contact with the disk surface, thus reducing stiction problems when the disk begins to spin, as is well-known in the art. While a CSS drive does not require a ramp, it does require that a portion of the disk 12 area be available as a landing zone ~~[[38]]~~ 50. The use of a landing zone ~~[[38]]~~ 50 thus reduces the amount of data that a disk may store.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 1, with the following paragraph:

22
Another situation in which the BEMF generated by the spinning disk may not generate enough voltage to power the retract circuit may arise in a CSS drive. In a CSS drive, it is often advantageous for the transducer 24 to come out of landing zone ~~[[38]]~~ 50 at about one-half of the final disk RPM. This is advantageous because the landing zone ~~[[38]]~~ 50 of a CSS drive is typically textured to prevent stiction, and the height of the textured surface can be greater than the flying height. Therefore, the transducer 24 does not really "fly" when it is located over the landing zone ~~[[38]]~~ 50. By moving the

transducer out of the landing zone 50 prior to the disk being at its final RPM, transducer contact with the landing zone 50 surface is reduced. Additionally, by moving the transducer out of the landing zone 50 at reduced disk RPM, the spindle motor 14 does not need to be designed to run with the increased friction which would result from the transducer 24 contacting the landing zone 50 surface until the disk is at full RPM. However, if power is lost after the transducer 24 has left the landing zone 50, but prior to the disk spinning up to full RPM, the full BEMF voltage is not available to do a retract. This reduced BEMF may not produce enough voltage to power the retract circuit and park the actuator arm assembly 18 on the ramp or in the landing zone 50. Again, it would be advantageous to be able to perform a retract function with reduced available BEMF.
